No. 610,737. Patented Sept. 13, 1898.

R. DREYER.

SPOUT FOR CANS.

(Application filed Mar. 30, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig: 1.

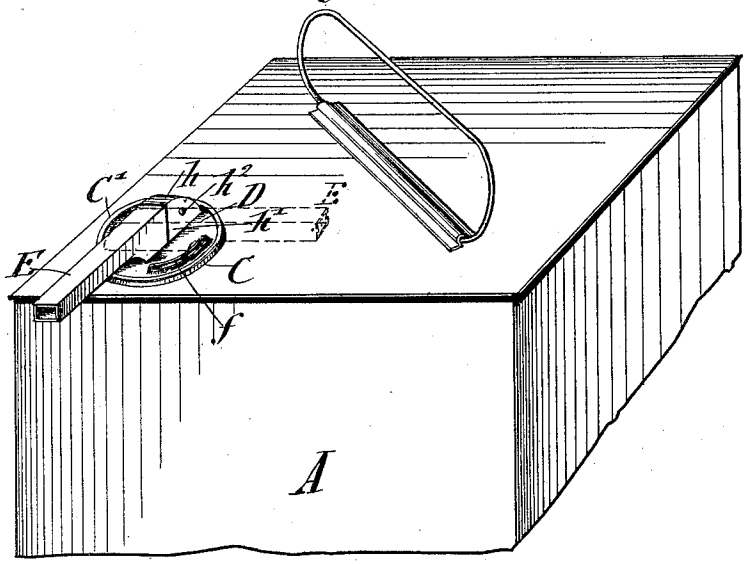


Fig: 2.

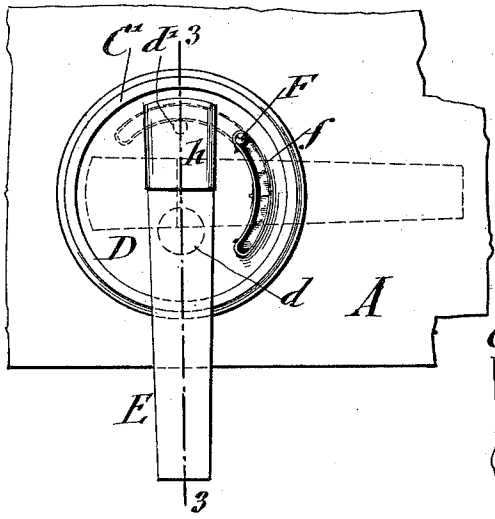


Fig: 3.

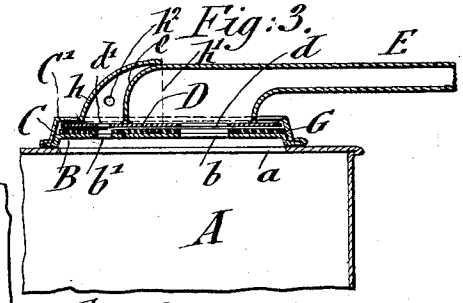
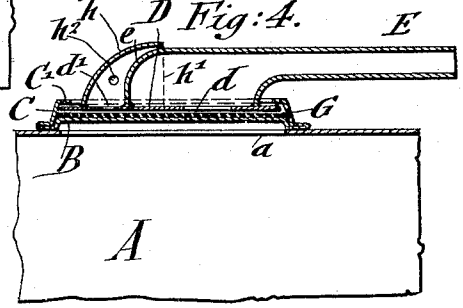


Fig: 4.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD DREYER, OF SEA CLIFF, NEW YORK.

SPOUT FOR CANS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 610,737, dated September 13, 1898.

Application filed March 30, 1898. Serial No. 675,777. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD DREYER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sea Cliff, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spouts for Cans, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to spouts for cans or other vessels, and especially to those for containing oil and are adapted for being filled or for discharging oil.

The object of the invention is to provide a special spout of such irregular cross-section that the part of the filling apparatus which is made to receive it must be specially formed so as to conform thereto and requiring that the can be filled only through the medium of such a filling apparatus, this doing away with any other opening in said can or vessel, as the can is practically useless to any one not in possession of the filling apparatus, for the reason that should a rubber tube or other conduit not specially provided be connected with the spout much of the oil would leak out. Besides the above-mentioned advantages this spout is specially adapted for cans filled with highly-inflammable material—such as naphtha, turpentine, alcohol, &c.—as it abolishes the soldering after being filled.

The invention consists of a cap which is provided with an annular top flange having an inturned lip or rim; a spout provided with a base-plate from which the nozzle radiates, said base-plate being arranged to turn within the annular flange of said cap; a pin-and-slot connection between the base-plate of the spout and the cap whereby the turning movement of the spout is limited to its open and closed positions, said base-plate and cap being provided with large registering openings and with smaller registering vent-openings; a suitable packing interposed between the cap and the base-plate of the spout and provided with openings corresponding with the aforesaid openings, and a suitable hood provided at one side with a perforation and being arranged at the rear end of and merging into the nozzle of the spout, so as to extend over the vent-openings of the base-plate and the cap, as will be hereinafter particularly described and then claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the upper portion of an oil-can provided with my improved spout. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same, showing the spout extending radially from the can, so that oil can be poured out of or filled into the can, and the spout being shown in dotted lines in closed position, so as to be placed over the can without danger of being broken off. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line 3 3, Fig. 2, showing the spout in open position, and Fig. 4 is a transverse section with the spout in closed position.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A indicates a vessel, which may be an oil-can or other can. The can is, as usual, provided with a large hole *a* in its top, to which is soldered or otherwise suitably connected a cap B, of sheet metal, said cap having a large opening *b* and a small opening *b'* diametrically in line with each other. This cap is provided on its upper side with an upwardly-projecting annular flange C, which in turn is provided with an inwardly-projecting top lip C', under which is confined, so as to turn within the annular flange, the circular base-plate D of the nozzle E, which projects radially from the base-plate. The said base-plate is provided with a large opening *d* and a smaller opening *d'* diametrically in line with each other, so that when the nozzle E is arranged to project radially from the can, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the said openings *d* and *d'* will respectively register with the openings *b* and *b'*, which are formed in the cap B. The nozzle of the spout is arranged to turn through an angle of ninety degrees, its turning movement being limited by means of a pin-and-slot connection, F indicating the pin, which extends upwardly from the cap, and *f* indicating an arc-shaped slot formed in the sheet-metal base-plate D. Interposed between the cap and the base-plate is a sheet G, of suitable packing material, such as cork, whereby the joints between the parts are rendered air-tight, said packing being provided with large and small openings corresponding to and registering with the large and small openings, respectively, in the base-plate and cap. When the cap is turned on its axis so that the nozzle E of the spout projects radially from the

can, the openings are in register, as shown in Fig. 3, so that oil may be led through the nozzle E into the can, the air escaping and having vent through the registering orifices b' and d'. When the can is filled, which is usually shown by a suitable indicator, the spout is turned back into the position shown in dotted lines in Figs. 1 and 2, so that the pouring-orifices and the vent-orifices are closed, as shown clearly in Fig. 4.

It has been found in forcing oil into the can that some of the same rises in bubbles through the registering and vent orifices, and the essential novelty of my invention consists in so protecting and guarding these vent-orifices that this objection is overcome, the oil being returned into the can. The new feature consists of a guard-hood of sheet metal, which is arranged back of the nozzle or spout proper of the device, it being separated from the opening d by means of the rear end of the spout, which constitutes a separating partition or web e. The hood referred to is provided with a curved upper part h, which extends from the top part of the nozzle a short distance backward and is then curved downwardly and soldered to the base-plate, said upper part h having downturned side walls h', which are soldered or otherwise suitably connected to the side walls of the nozzle or spout proper. The back or upper part h of the hood is imperforate; but the air in the oil-can finds ventage through a side perforation h^2 in one of the side walls h' of the hood. In this manner the oil or other liquid will be caused to flow back into the oil-can, while the air will freely escape through the side orifice h^2. By this construction of hood the nozzle and hood are made to appear as one, and the orifices in the base-plate and cap are protected against any substance which might readily fall into the can.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

A spout for oil-cans, consisting of a base-plate provided with larger and smaller openings, respectively for the inlet or outlet of the liquid and for the inlet or outlet of air, a radially-projecting nozzle, the base portion of which fits over the larger opening and the rear wall of which base portion is located between the two openings, and a guard-hood having straight sides, parallel with the sides of said nozzle, and a convex back, said guard-hood being provided with a vent-orifice, said side walls being continuous with the side walls of the nozzle, said convex back extending from the rear wall of the nozzle down to the base-plate, and said rear wall forming the sole separating medium between the interior of the base portion of the nozzle and the interior of the hood, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

RICHARD DREYER.

Witnesses:
PAUL GOEPEL,
GEO. L. WHEELOCK.